

[71 FR 61230, Oct. 17, 2006]

APPENDIX P TO PART 50—INTERPRETATION OF THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS FOR OZONE

1. General

(a) This appendix explains the data handling conventions and computations necessary for determining whether the national 8-hour primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) specified in § 50.15 are met at an ambient O<sub>3</sub> air quality monitoring site. Ozone is measured in the ambient air by a reference method based on appendix D of this part, as applicable, and designated in accordance with part 53 of this chapter, or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with part 53 of this chapter. Data reporting, data handling, and computation procedures to be used in making comparisons between reported O<sub>3</sub> concentrations and the levels of the O<sub>3</sub> standards are specified in the following sections. Whether to exclude, retain, or make adjustments to the data affected by exceptional events, including stratospheric O<sub>3</sub> intrusion and other natural events, is determined by the requirements under §§ 50.1, 50.14 and 51.930.

(b) The terms used in this appendix are defined as follows:

*8-hour average* is the rolling average of eight hourly O<sub>3</sub> concentrations as explained in section 2 of this appendix.

*Annual fourth-highest daily maximum* refers to the fourth highest value measured at a monitoring site during a particular year.

*Daily maximum 8-hour average concentration* refers to the maximum calculated 8-hour average for a particular day as explained in section 2 of this appendix.

*Design values* are the metrics (i.e., statistics) that are compared to the NAAQS levels to determine compliance, calculated as shown in section 3 of this appendix.

*O<sub>3</sub> monitoring season* refers to the span of time within a calendar year when individual States are required to measure ambient O<sub>3</sub> concentrations as listed in part 58 appendix D to this chapter.

*Year* refers to calendar year.

2. Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone

2.1 Data Reporting and Handling Conventions

*Computing 8-hour averages.* Hourly average concentrations shall be reported in parts per million (ppm) to the third decimal place, with additional digits to the right of the third decimal place truncated. Running 8-hour averages shall be computed from the hourly O<sub>3</sub> concentration data for each hour

of the year and shall be stored in the first, or start, hour of the 8-hour period. An 8-hour average shall be considered valid if at least 75% of the hourly averages for the 8-hour period are available. In the event that only 6 or 7 hourly averages are available, the 8-hour average shall be computed on the basis of the hours available using 6 or 7 as the divisor. 8-hour periods with three or more missing hours shall be considered valid also, if, after substituting one-half the minimum detectable limit for the missing hourly concentrations, the 8-hour average concentration is greater than the level of the standard. The computed 8-hour average O<sub>3</sub> concentrations shall be reported to three decimal places (the digits to the right of the third decimal place are truncated, consistent with the data handling procedures for the reported data).

*Daily maximum 8-hour average concentrations.* (a) There are 24 possible running 8-hour average O<sub>3</sub> concentrations for each calendar day during the O<sub>3</sub> monitoring season. The daily maximum 8-hour concentration for a given calendar day is the highest of the 24 possible 8-hour average concentrations computed for that day. This process is repeated, yielding a daily maximum 8-hour average O<sub>3</sub> concentration for each calendar day with ambient O<sub>3</sub> monitoring data. Because the 8-hour averages are recorded in the start hour, the daily maximum 8-hour concentrations from two consecutive days may have some hourly concentrations in common. Generally, overlapping daily maximum 8-hour averages are not likely, except in those non-urban monitoring locations with less pronounced diurnal variation in hourly concentrations.

(b) An O<sub>3</sub> monitoring day shall be counted as a valid day if valid 8-hour averages are available for at least 75% of possible hours in the day (i.e., at least 18 of the 24 averages). In the event that less than 75% of the 8-hour averages are available, a day shall also be counted as a valid day if the daily maximum 8-hour average concentration for that day is greater than the level of the standard.

2.2 Primary and Secondary Standard-related Summary Statistic

The standard-related summary statistic is the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour O<sub>3</sub> concentration, expressed in parts per million, averaged over three years. The 3-year average shall be computed using the three most recent, consecutive calendar years of monitoring data meeting the data completeness requirements described in this appendix. The computed 3-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average O<sub>3</sub> concentrations shall be reported to three decimal places (the digits to the right of the third decimal place are truncated, consistent with the data handling procedures for the reported data).

## Environmental Protection Agency

## Pt. 50, App. P

### 2.3 Comparisons with the Primary and Secondary Ozone Standards

(a) The primary and secondary O<sub>3</sub> ambient air quality standards are met at an ambient air quality monitoring site when the 3-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average O<sub>3</sub> concentration is less than or equal to 0.075 ppm.

(b) This comparison shall be based on three consecutive, complete calendar years of air quality monitoring data. This requirement is met for the 3-year period at a monitoring site if daily maximum 8-hour average concentrations are available for at least 90% of the days within the O<sub>3</sub> monitoring season, on average, for the 3-year period, with a minimum data completeness requirement in any one year of at least 75% of the days within the O<sub>3</sub> monitoring season. When computing whether the minimum data completeness requirements have been met, meteorological or ambient data may be sufficient to dem-

onstrate that meteorological conditions on missing days were not conducive to concentrations above the level of the standard. Missing days assumed less than the level of the standard are counted for the purpose of meeting the data completeness requirement, subject to the approval of the appropriate Regional Administrator.

(c) Years with concentrations greater than the level of the standard shall be included even if they have less than complete data. Thus, in computing the 3-year average fourth maximum concentration, calendar years with less than 75% data completeness shall be included in the computation if the 3-year average fourth-highest 8-hour concentration is greater than the level of the standard.

(d) Comparisons with the primary and secondary O<sub>3</sub> standards are demonstrated by examples 1 and 2 in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) respectively as follows:

#### EXAMPLE 1—AMBIENT MONITORING SITE ATTAINING THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY O<sub>3</sub> STANDARDS

Year	Percent valid days (within the required monitoring season)	1st Highest daily max 8-hour Conc.(ppm)	2nd Highest daily max 8-hour Conc.(ppm)	3rd Highest daily max 8-hour Conc.(ppm)	4th Highest daily max 8-hour Conc.(ppm)	5th Highest daily max 8-hour Conc.(ppm)
2004 .....	100	0.092	0.090	0.085	0.079	0.078
2005 .....	96	0.084	0.083	0.075	0.072	0.070
2006 .....	98	0.080	0.079	0.077	0.076	0.060
Average .....	98	.....	.....	.....	0.075	.....

(1) As shown in Example 1, this monitoring site meets the primary and secondary O<sub>3</sub> standards because the 3-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average O<sub>3</sub> concentrations (i.e., 0.075666 \* \* \* ppm, truncated to 0.075 ppm) is less than or equal to 0.075 ppm. The data completeness requirement is also met because the average

percent of days within the required monitoring season with valid ambient monitoring data is greater than 90%, and no single year has less than 75% data completeness. In Example 1, the individual 8-hour averages used to determine the annual fourth maximum have also been truncated to the third decimal place.

#### EXAMPLE 2—AMBIENT MONITORING SITE FAILING TO MEET THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY O<sub>3</sub> STANDARDS

Year	Percent valid days (within the required monitoring season)	1st Highest daily max 8-hour Conc.(ppm)	2nd Highest daily max 8-hour Conc.(ppm)	3rd Highest daily max 8-hour Conc.(ppm)	4th Highest daily max 8-hour Conc.(ppm)	5th Highest daily max 8-hour Conc.(ppm)
2004 .....	96	0.105	0.103	0.103	0.103	0.102
2005 .....	74	0.104	0.103	0.092	0.091	0.088
2006 .....	98	0.103	0.101	0.101	0.095	0.094
Average .....	89	.....	.....	.....	0.096	.....

As shown in Example 2, the primary and secondary O<sub>3</sub> standards are not met for this monitoring site because the 3-year average of the fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average O<sub>3</sub> concentrations (i.e., 0.096333 \* \* \* ppm, truncated to 0.096 ppm) is greater than

0.075 ppm, even though the data capture is less than 75% and the average data capture for the 3 years is less than 90% within the required monitoring season. In Example 2, the individual 8-hour averages used to determine

**Pt. 51**

the annual fourth maximum have also been truncated to the third decimal place.

**3. Design Values for Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone**

The air quality design value at a monitoring site is defined as that concentration that when reduced to the level of the standard ensures that the site meets the standard. For a concentration-based standard, the air quality design value is simply the standard-related test statistic. Thus, for the primary and secondary standards, the 3-year average annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average O<sub>3</sub> concentration is also the air quality design value for the site.

[73 FR 16511, Mar. 27, 2008]

**PART 51—REQUIREMENTS FOR PREPARATION, ADOPTION, AND SUBMITTAL OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS**

Sec.

**Subpart A—Emission Inventory Reporting Requirements**

**GENERAL INFORMATION FOR INVENTORY PREPARERS**

- 51.1 Who is responsible for actions described in this subpart?
- 51.5 What tools are available to help prepare and report emissions data?
- 51.10 How does my State report emissions that are required by the NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call?

**SPECIFIC REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

- 51.15 What data does my State need to report to EPA?
- 51.20 What are the emission thresholds that separate point and area sources?
- 51.25 What geographic area must my State's inventory cover?
- 51.30 When does my State report the data to EPA?
- 51.35 How can my State equalize the effort for annual reporting?
- 51.40 In what form should my State report the data to EPA?
- 51.45 Where should my State report the data?

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART A OF PART 51—TABLES AND GLOSSARY

APPENDIX B TO SUBPART A OF PART 51 [RESERVED]

**Subparts B–E [Reserved]**

**Subpart F—Procedural Requirements**

- 51.100 Definitions.
- 51.101 Stipulations.
- 51.102 Public hearings.

**40 CFR Ch. I (7–1–08 Edition)**

- 51.103 Submission of plans, preliminary review of plans.
- 51.104 Revisions.
- 51.105 Approval of plans.

**Subpart G—Control Strategy**

- 51.110 Attainment and maintenance of national standards.
- 51.111 Description of control measures.
- 51.112 Demonstration of adequacy.
- 51.113 [Reserved]
- 51.114 Emissions data and projections.
- 51.115 Air quality data and projections.
- 51.116 Data availability.
- 51.117 Additional provisions for lead.
- 51.118 Stack height provisions.
- 51.119 Intermittent control systems.
- 51.120 Requirements for State Implementation Plan revisions relating to new motor vehicles.
- 51.121 Findings and requirements for submission of State implementation plan revisions relating to emissions of oxides of nitrogen.
- 51.122 Emissions reporting requirements for SIP revisions relating to budgets for NO<sub>x</sub> emissions.
- 51.123 Findings and requirements for submission of State implementation plan revisions relating to emissions of oxides of nitrogen pursuant to the Clean Air Interstate Rule.
- 51.124 Findings and requirements for submission of State implementation plan revisions relating to emissions of sulfur dioxide pursuant to the Clean Air Interstate Rule.
- 51.125 Emissions reporting requirements for SIP revisions relating to budgets for SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions.

**Subpart H—Prevention of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes**

- 51.150 Classification of regions for episode plans.
- 51.151 Significant harm levels.
- 51.152 Contingency plans.
- 51.153 Reevaluation of episode plans.

**Subpart I—Review of New Sources and Modifications**

- 51.160 Legally enforceable procedures.
- 51.161 Public availability of information.
- 51.162 Identification of responsible agency.
- 51.163 Administrative procedures.
- 51.164 Stack height procedures.
- 51.165 Permit requirements.
- 51.166 Prevention of significant deterioration of air quality.

**Subpart J—Ambient Air Quality Surveillance**

- 51.190 Ambient air quality monitoring requirements.